

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1883.

No. 24.

LOCAL.

ROADS bad.
SPRING, for sure.
GARDENING has commenced.
BUILDING has been quite lively this week.
D. ROSS saw a beautiful butterfly on Tuesday.
FREIGHTERS are slow about starting this season.
THE bridge on the Second Rat creek is floating.
THE river is open clear across a mile above the fort.
THERE are a few ducks, but shooting is not good yet.
SLIGHT rain on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.
THE first rainbow of the season was visible Saturday last.
ICE in the river, opposite Rat creek, has begun to break up.
W. McKAY is out fitting up the telegraph line for summer business.
No developments in election matters as yet. The calm before the storm.
R. McLELLAN and W. Watson left for Red Deer city on Thursday last.
THE horses which arrived from Red Deer forks last week are very thin.
THE ice of the river began to break away from the sides on Monday last.
MESSRS. J. D'ARTIGUE and J. J. Harkins left for Calgary on Saturday last.
NORRIS & CAREY will bring forty cart loads of goods from the end of the track.
A LARGE amount of field and garden seeds arrived by last mail. More to follow.
WILD geese were noticed in A. Murray's field, near Horse hill, on Sunday last.
BARLEY is worth eight cents a pound or \$3.84 a bushel at Calgary for horse feed.
W. LENNIE and J. Borwick have had houses erected on their river claims, south side.
THE telegraph line is working so badly that we are unable to obtain our usual despatches.
THE snow is absolutely and positively, and it is to be hoped finally, gone in this vicinity.
THE ice in the Battle river was shaky when McPherson's carts crossed, on the way in.
J. A. MITCHELL, of the Indian department, was married last week to Miss Caroline Whitford, of Victoria.
EIGHT freight carts for Norris & Carey, in charge of I. Manery, left for the end of the track on Tuesday.
J. J. MCARTHUR, D.L.S., and party left on Monday last to commence work outlining from the 12th base.
THE frame of J. A. McDougall & Co.'s new building is up, and work will be pushed on it until its completion.
PINK-EYE was prevalent and somewhat fatal amongst the horses around Calgary during the past winter.
LACROSSE practice every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, weather permitting, until further notice.
THRESHING was finally ended on Friday of last week. Not before time. Juneau's machine was the last at work.
JEAN BAPTISTE, a Stoncy Indian of Alexis' band, died on Thursday of consumption. He was camped near R. Logan's.
CROSSING the river on foot was unsafe on Thursday, and very few crossings were made on Friday. The ice is very rotten.
E. CAREY and Dr. H. C. Wilson left for the end of the track and Winnipeg on Tuesday last. Mr. Carey has gone to purchase a fresh supply of goods.
THE tunnel at the Edmonton mills is now about a hundred feet in length, and in a fair way for completion in a short time. It is still in loose sand.
MANY prairie fires have been running on the south side all week. Now is the time to burn, as the fire does not go into the woods, and can be kept under control in all cases.
WM. OGILVIE, D.L.S., left on Sunday last for his work on the 5th principal meridian near the Athabasca river. Two of his men left for the same place on the previous day.
It is expected that there will be considerable difficulty in keeping up the telegraph line between this place and Battleford during the coming summer, as the poles need renewing.
McKAY avenue and fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth streets, on the H.B.Co. property, have been cleared of wood. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches are on McKay avenue.

M. DEANE, D.L.S., in accordance with orders received from Ottawa, has begun the survey of the St. Albert settlement into river claims a mile in depth. He is now at Cus's home farm.

J. ASHEN, of the Two Hills, south side, began sowing wheat on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The first wheat sowed last spring was on the 13th, but seeding generally did not commence until the 17th.

THE Edmonton mills are being fitted up for the sawing season. A number of logs that were frozen in last fall have been taken out of the water and ice in order to save them when the river breaks.

J. NORRIS, JR., left for the end of the track on Tuesday last. He took with him a large number of loose horses and will pick up on his way the carts left by Norris & Carey's train this side of Battleford last fall.

AD. MCPHERSON'S train of fourteen carts arrived from Red Deer forks on Tuesday last. They had sleighing to Hay lakes, and did not find the ground altogether bare of snow until they got within a few miles of Edmonton.

A SMALL but beautiful album containing photographic views of many places in Manitoba and the North West, published by James Campbell & Sons, Toronto, arrived by last mail. The views are remarkably accurate.

J. STANTON arrived from Lac la Biche on Saturday last. He has been employed there for upwards of a year in the erection of a large grist mill for Peter Pruden. The mill timber is all framed and ready for putting up, and the dam, which is a very expensive affair, is finished.

A PRELIMINARY practice of the lacrosse club took place on Thursday evening last on the H.B.Co. reserve, below Mr. Hardisty's house. There was a fair turn out. The ground was not suitable for playing, as it was too stony, and besides the stakes defining the lots were a great inconvenience to the players.

BROCKVILLE Recorder: "A file of the Edmonton Bulletin, one of the smallest and neatest printed newspapers published in Canada, although printed in the North-West Territory, is now before us." Many thanks for the compliment. But what is there remarkable about a paper being neatly printed in the North-West Territory?

THE Indian department has contracted with Cronkite Bros. for the erection of a warehouse on lot 87, block 6, on the H.B.Co. reserve. The building is to be 40x20, a story and a half high, the lower story to be sheeted inside. The building will be a balloon frame and of rough lumber throughout. It is to be finished about the 1st of June. The contract price is \$984.25.

W. MACDONALD left on Monday for Peace river via Ogilvie's line as far as the mouth of Slave river, to join Thompson's survey party. He took eight or ten horses to be used in transporting the survey supplies in the Peace river country. Noel Courtepatte accompanied him as guide. The supplies for the party will be freighted in by the H.B.Co. via the Athabasca landing.

SOMETIME in February a Surcee Indian broke into a house on Pine creek, near Calgary, belonging to a man named Moss, during the latter's absence, and began appropriating the goods. Moss returning caught him in the act, and as he was taking the stolen goods away from him the Indian stabbed him in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. The Indian was arrested by the police. At last accounts Moss was expected to recover.

THE lower ferry scow will be hauled up into the month of the Mill creek for safety while the ice is going out. Mr. Walter does not intend to run this ferry during the coming summer unless a cable can be procured. As the traffic last summer was not sufficient to pay expenses he does not feel like procuring a cable at his own cost, but if parties interested in the support of a ferry at this point will give him reasonable assistance he will procure the cable and run the ferry.

AD. MCPHERSON, who visited Calgary in February last, confirms the reports previously received of cattle perishing in great numbers from starvation. The actual loss at that time was not known, but was estimated at from one to three thousand head, principally out of the herd which arrived late last fall for the Cochrane company. Of the cattle that were acclimated very few died. The owners of small herds in the neighborhood of Calgary claim to have suffered little or no loss, but McPherson accounts for this by saying that it would not be to their interest to acknowledge loss while the Cochrane herd is handy. Times were not remarkably brisk, and a good many parties were talking of leaving for Red Deer. It is understood that the syndicate do not claim any land around Calgary.

A TELEGRAM was received on Monday last by Rev. father Lestane to the effect that Bishop Grandin, Rev. H. Ledue, D. Maloney, and eight sisters, of a Roman Catholic missionary order, from Ireland, would be at the end of the track on the 1st of June, and asking that conveyances be sent from here for them. Donald McLeod has contracted to forward the party. Bishop Grandin and the sisters will go direct to Prince Albert where the latter will establish and take charge of a school.

SUBSTANTIAL new bridges have been placed on Tate's, Old Man's and Pointe le Pee creeks on the Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan trail, south side. The bridge on McKinley's creek has been improved by being raised higher and planked. This latter is not on the old trail but on a new one leading from the lower ferry to a junction with the old trail on Sache's claim. The road on the south side will now be good at all seasons. The erection of these bridges is due to the exertions of Mr. John Turner backed by the support of his neighbors on the south side and some of the people in town.

LAST winter J. Norris advertised for three lost cattle, but strange to say the advertisement did not have the usual effect. BULLETIN advertisements, and no tidings were heard of them. About a week ago, however, Mr. Norris, acting on information received, went to the shanty at Rat lake in which Jim Campbell spent a great part of last winter, and there found, partially concealed, a head, a hide, and a portion of a hide, which he identified as having at one time belonged to his three cattle. The hide found had his brand on it, so that there could be no mistake about at least that one.

D. ROSS ordered a case of cigars from London, Ont., in March '82. They were shipped in May by rail to Winnipeg. This was the last Mr. Ross heard of them until the last mail brought him a post card, dated Feb. 26, informing him that a case of cigars consigned to him had arrived at the Winnipeg depot of the C.P.R.Co., and was now at his risk. Also that unless removed it would be sold in a few days. Also that unless the charges were paid and the property removed within twenty-four hours it would be stored at his expense. As the case is worth about \$500 the situation is decidedly interesting to Mr. Ross. What he would like to know is where that case of cigars spent its time from May of '82 until February of '83, and whether it came direct or went around the other way.

A GREAT many farmers say they have land ready to sow, but they do not care about putting in the seed yet as the ground is still too cold to give it any growth for some time. The grain grows and keeps ahead of the weeds better when not sown until the land is warm and dry. Of course, in a late season, to put off sowing until the land was in proper order would be equal to not sowing at all, but when spring opens early, as in the present case, there is no benefit in being in too great a hurry to get the seed into the ground. Of course, exceptionally high and dry situations will be ready much sooner than low land. In such places the seed is at least safe until the weather becomes warm enough to cause the seed to sprout, but in flat land there is a danger of the seed perishing of wet and cold or its growth being injured.

FROM the report of the postmaster-general for the year ending June, 1882, it appears that during the previous twelve months \$321.12 worth of stamps were sold at the Edmonton office, and that the amount of the postmaster's salary was \$40. At Fort Saskatchewan, during fifteen months, \$37.70 worth of stamps were sold, and the postmaster's salary for that period was \$112.50. At St. Albert, \$89.70 worth of stamps were sold, and the postmaster's salary was \$10. At Battleford the sales of stamps amounted to \$249.98, and the salary to \$106.25. At Carlton \$140.84 worth of stamps were sold, and the postmaster's salary was \$100. At Prince Albert \$548.98 worth of stamps were sold and the postmaster's salary was \$100. A note appended to the table giving the particulars mentioned says that postmasters' salaries are computed not upon the sale of stamps but on a commission or percentage upon the correspondence posted at their offices. The total revenue from the sale of stamps in the ten offices in the North-West territories amounted to \$1,713.45, and the salaries of the postmasters to \$450.50. The cost of carrying the mail from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton, a distance of 898 miles, from the 15th of October, '81, to the 30th of April, '82, six months and a half, once in three weeks, was \$12,515.52. The cost of carrying the mail from Edmonton to St. Albert, a distance of nine miles, once in three weeks, for twelve months, was \$100.

W. L. LATIMER, of Napanee, Ont., writes to the postmaster here for information in regard to the climate of Edmonton, the present method of homesteading, price of government land, whether immediate settlement is required on purchased land or not, price of railway lands, price and size of town lots, general price of farming lands, number of inhabitants in Edmonton, quantity of grain actually grown per acre, adaptability of the climate for fruit trees, price of timber for building purposes, the best route to reach Edmonton from Napanee, how near the C.P.R. is now running to Edmonton, when it is likely to be completed to Edmonton, the wages paid laborers and carpenters, and the rates paid for teaming. He says that particular and reliable information from this part of the country would be interesting to himself and many others in his neighborhood. As the above list of questions covers a great deal of ground, and would require a great deal of time and space to answer thoroughly and well, and as the postmaster is not overburdened with spare time, we would respectfully suggest to Mr. Latimer and his neighbors that they subscribe for the BULLETIN, in the columns of which, from week to week, they will find recorded not only answers to the trifling list of questions given above, or as many of them as it is within the power of man to answer, but other information relating to the country such as can be gleaned from no other source, presented in an interesting and readable form, attractive to the eye and pleasing to the mind—worth ten times the small subscription price of \$4 per annum, payable strictly in advance. No family should be without it.

T. P. WADSWORTH, inspector of Indian agencies, who passed through this place last summer, reports in regard to the Indians on Battle river that they are making good progress with their houses and farms, and in the art of farming, and gives Mr. Lucas great praise for the manner in which the instruction farm is managed. The Pigeon Lake Indians, he says, have not made much progress in farming. Pa-pa-stay-o's band, he says, had made no progress since his last visit. They were very indolent, and would not work more than to keep body and soul together, and not at all interested in the government. The Riviere Qui Barre farm he found to be well managed by W. J. O'Donnell, but thought that shortly it might be discontinued as an unnecessary expense. The Indians, he thinks, are so far advanced that they do not require further instruction, and supplies of all kinds can be purchased in the neighborhood should the crops of the Indians at any time fail. He found everything satisfactory at the agency office. A considerable amount of flour and bacon was on hand from the previous season, but had become somewhat damaged and some waste might occur in issuing. He says that cows are still due most of the Indian bands in this district, and the chiefs all asked for more work oxen. The Wah-sat-now band he did not consider had done well owing principally to their being too far away from an instructor, and the same was true of the Egg lake band. He speaks highly of the Saddle lake reserve and farm, and thinks that the plan of keeping a relief station at Victoria should be abandoned, the supplies for that part of the agency landed at Snake hills landing on the river, eight miles distant from the farm, where they could be kept under charge of the instructor, and the necessity of keeping a clerk at Victoria be obviated. By this means he hoped that the Wah-sat-now and Egg lake bands would be compelled to remove near to the farm, where they would have the advantages of instruction. Besides Saddle lake is a much better point from which to reach Whitefish lake and Lac la Biche than Victoria, on account of the road being so much better than that from the latter place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 1, U. D., G. R. M.—A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 16th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby forbidden to trespass in any way, either by cutting wood, building fence, plowing or putting in crop, on the east half of section 1, township 54, range 24 west of the 4th meridian, as I hold this half section as my homestead and pre-emption, having taken it up in July, 1880, and have resided and improved upon it ever since. Any person trespassing on the above will be prosecuted according to law. FRANK PROVOST—Horse Hill plain, April 7th, 1883.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 14, 1883.

STOCK.

There is considerable discussion going on in the Winnipeg papers just now relative to the respective merits of the separate ranching and common herding methods of raising stock in the Bow river region. The system of leasing large tracts of land at nominal figures to capitalists, whether resident or absentee, and the loose enforcement of the clauses in the leases relating to the stocking of the ranges, favor speculation on a gigantic scale rather than simple stockraising, and this being the case the system is looked upon most favorably by those who have money or influence enough to procure them one of these low priced leases. One of the strongest advocates of this system is a Mr. E. Stavely Hill, M.P. for Leeds, England, who made a tour of the Montana and Bow river stock ranges last fall, and his expressions are everywhere quoted as an authority on the subject. On the other hand those who commenced to raise cattle first in the Bow river country, and who make their living entirely by cattle raising, are against the lease system as being a means by which men of larger capital can freeze them out of the business—not by fair competition in the raising of stock, but by political influence and the influence of money exercised thousands of miles away.

Under the lease system only the cattle of the lessee are allowed to range on the land leased, and by this means the smaller stock men who have their money all locked up in cattle may be driven from point to point as new leases are taken, and subjected to such general inconvenience as will induce them to quit the field, leaving a monopoly of the cattle, as well as of the land, to the capitalists. The one great drawback to the lease system is that it is impossible to carry it out. The exclusive right to graze over a certain tract of land of course carries with it a prohibition of trespassing on the lease of any other party or parties. Unless the ranges are fenced around, the cost of which would be too great to allow of its being done, it is an utter impossibility to keep cattle of such a wild nature as those which compose the herds in the western states or Bow river on any given tract of ground, and as long as the cattle cannot be kept on their own ranges the leases can have no effect. In time to come the cattle may possibly be bred tame enough to admit of their being kept on their ranges, or the ranges may be fenced, but at present both are impossible, and the lease law is a dead letter as far as restricting the ranging of cattle is concerned. As it has not been enforced of course it has so far done no harm, beyond creating a feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the smaller stock men.

The system favored by most of those actually engaged in stockraising for a livelihood, is that of free ranging. The stock is either allowed to run in small bands without a regular herder, being only rounded up occasionally, or else several bands are turned together and herded in that way, each owner providing herders according to the number of his stock. As the larger the band is the less number of herders is required in proportion, and as when the herd is allowed to choose its own feeding ground to a certain extent, it is easier managed than when it has to be kept within certain bounds, this method of herding is much cheaper than under the ranche system and stock thrives better under it.

It is urged against this system of common herding that under it there is no means of controlling the production of cattle, and that they are likely to increase to such an extent as to eat down and destroy the pasturage and thereby ruin the country for grazing purposes. It is asserted that this has already been done in parts of Montana, where this system prevails. Under the lease system each lessee would know how many animals his holding could support, and could govern the increase accordingly, and in this way the

pasture would never give out. It may be true that the grass in some parts of Montana has been eaten out, and also that under certain circumstances there might be more cattle raised than the country could support, but it may be safely set down as an utter impossibility that the grass in the Bow river region can ever be eaten down so that it will not spring up again as soon as the opportunity is afforded. In times gone by the herds of buffalo were more numerous than we can expect herds of cattle to be for many years, and when these vast herds moved across the country on their annual march they left the ground so bare of grass behind them that it looked as if fire had passed over it, and yet it always grew up again at once. There is no reason to suppose that cattle would have any worse effect on the grass than buffalo. If the time ever comes that the herds have increased to such a degree that the pasture will not sustain them, will it not be just as easy for the proprietors by agreement among themselves to sell off a certain percentage each year as for the leaseholder to do the same? It is the only thing that can be done, and of course it will be done. The time when such a sale will be necessary is very distant, however, it is to be feared, but if it should come, soon or late, it could scarcely be considered as a calamity; and, indeed, a system that its enemies claim is likely to lead to such a result must be the very best that could be devised. The more cattle, the more money's worth, and the richer the country. Surely it is better to have an overplus of cattle than to be at the mercy of a ring of monopolists, which the leaseholders would shortly become were they allowed to have things their own way.

A strong argument against leasing, and in favor of free ranging, has been brought out during the past winter by the experience of the cattle raisers in the vicinity of Calgary. There the snow was deep and heavily crusted while sixty miles away there was fairly good feed. Something similar is liable to occur in any year. Sometimes one part of the country suffers, and sometimes another, but never the whole. Under the lease system, supposing it to be carried out, the part of the country struck by the severe weather would lose heavily, while under the free ranging system the stock could be driven from where the snow was deep to where it was shallow, and loss be thereby avoided.

During the past winter the country near the mountains on the Bow river was more snowed up than that further down on the plains. But this is very seldom the case. At the eastern edge of the foot hills is where the snow is generally lightest, and that is the district upon which the most dependence can be placed for winter pasturage. From various causes it is in this same district that most of the settlers and ranchmen have placed their dwellings and reside the year round. The herds of cattle also feed there both summer and winter. There is a danger that as the herds increase in size that the grass on this comparatively small winter range will be eaten off in the summer, and of course this will leave nothing for the winter. East of the mountains, and at a considerable distance from them, are the great plains, dry, flat, and bare of wood. They are of immense extent, and as they lack most of the advantages desired by the agricultural settler, they are not likely to be occupied for many years. They are too far east, and generally too flat, to be much affected by the Chinook winds, and therefore are not good winter ranges for stock, but for a great part of the summer the pasturage on them is unexcelled. Under the common ranging system the herds could be kept on this unoccupied land and pasture during the summer months, and the grass on the winter ranges near the mountains would then be in better condition to support them during the winter. By this plan the grazing capabilities of the country would be at least doubled over what they would be under the lease system.

The Bow river country is one of the best, if not the best, stock country in the world, and being such is as valuable as if it were filled with gold mines, but instead of this great industry of cattle raising being placed in the hands of a monopoly, as the lease system would do with it, every means should be taken to allow it to spread out to the full extent of the resources of the country. Thou-

sands and thousands of dollars go out of Manitoba and the North-West every year to the states for beef, every cent of which should, by right, go to Bow river, and the sooner the cattle are raised there the sooner the money will be retained in Canada, instead of being sent to the states, and if the free ranging system is the most conducive to the quick increase of stock, as both its enemies and friends assert that it is, by all means that system should carry the day, though all the E. Stavely Hills in Great Britain and Ireland objected to it.

THE Montreal Herald of March 6th publishes a rumor that pressure is being brought to bear on the government to have a French Canadian conservative politician appointed stipendiary magistrate in the North West in place of Mr. Matthew Ryan who was removed from the Qu'Appelle district some years ago. This is probably where the rumor in regard to the appointment of a French speaking resident stipendiary magistrate for Edmonton originated. Since Mr. Ryan was removed the judicial work of the region extending from Edmonton to Qu'Appelle has been done by Col. Richardson, but the amount of labor thus incurred was greater than could be considered a fair share for any man however gifted, and as population grew each year so did the amount of work to be done, until now it has become next to an impossibility for one man to attend to it all properly. As Mr. Ryan was magistrate for the Qu'Appelle district if a new man is to be appointed to fill his place of course he will be appointed for the same district while Col. Richardson will probably remain at Battleford, from which point he can attend sittings of the court either at Edmonton or Prince Albert without any great difficulty. The Qu'Appelle district has received a large influx of settlers from eastern Canada during the past season, while comparatively few have found their way to any part of the Saskatchewan. A magistrate direct from older Canada would find himself more at home amongst newly arrived immigrants than amongst old timers and would have less difficulty in getting along with them, while they would probably be better suited with him than with an older resident. On the other hand Col. Richardson has resided and administered justice along the Saskatchewan for several years, is well and favorably known both as a judge and a citizen by almost every one in the different settlements, and it is hardly likely that any new appointee could fill the position as satisfactorily to all classes as he is now fitted to do by his long residence in the district.

THE Montreal Gazette quotes from the BULLETIN an article on the improvement of the Saskatchewan and in a lengthy editorial points out the improvements necessary, their comparatively trifling cost, and the advantages that would result to the whole community from having the navigation so improved. It is an encouraging sign to see a great paper in the commercial metropolis of the country taking up this subject and dealing with it in such full detail. It shows that the eastern cities are beginning to realize that upon the development of the North West their increase of commercial prosperity depends. Once this idea is adopted we may look to see the country at large and particularly the North West progress at an incomparably more rapid rate than under the old plan of looking upon this part of the country as separate from and in antagonism to the rest, of decrying it on every occasion, and especially of objecting to the expenditure of public money in it even upon the most necessary works, as a waste of funds that belonged of right to the eastern provinces. These provinces and especially the commercial cities in them may depend upon it that public money cannot be used to better advantage than by judiciously expending an adequate sum upon public works in the North West, and of all the public works needed or proposed the improvement of the navigation of the Saskatchewan promises the largest return for the smallest outlay.

THE Bell farming company of Troy, Assiniboia, have got the better of the squatters on the even sections of their tract at last. According to the Winnipeg Times, the government acting on the advice of Mr. Rufus Stephenson, whose business it is to look after the colonization societies on behalf of the government, are about to eject the squatters

who settled on this tract a year ago and before the farming company entered into possession. It has always been supposed since the odd sections throughout the North West were reserved from homesteading that the even ones were at the same time reserved for that purpose, but it seems now that this is not the case, that a man is but little safer in squatting upon an even section than upon an odd one, while it appears also from the Winnipeg Times that squatting in advance of survey is to be prohibited altogether. Considering that almost all the land in this district is held only by squatter's right and that a colonization company has received a grant in the heart of the settlement, whether of the odd or even sections or both is not known, what a similar company does in a similar case elsewhere is of considerable interest to us as an index of what we ourselves may expect if they have their own way.

THE Montreal Herald says that senator Cochrane has received word from his ranche on Bow river that although the winter had been more than ordinarily severe the cattle had wintered well, and that the losses which had been incurred were small. Also that the prospects for the remainder of the season were most favorable, all of the cattle looking exceedingly well. For the sake of this district as well as of the enterprising Cochrane company it is to be hoped that the reports received by the senator are correct, and that the reports which have been received here direct from Bow river, from time to time, throughout the winter, have been untrue, but the latter is scarcely possible. Of course in a herd of 15,000 head, what would appear an immense loss to a person used only to seeing small herds might be but a small percentage. But if the weather and the snow were as reported even if but few of the cattle did die it would be utterly impossible for those remaining alive to be in good condition at the time the snow went away.

MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, Ont., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, twine-binding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the 15th of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Gochon and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

LOCAL.

A DOZEN Masonic aprons, of an expensive kind, arrived by last mail.

A. D. PATTON's team broke through the ice opposite the fort on Monday last. They sustained no injury.

CHIEF FACTOR HARDISTY left for Calgary on Tuesday last. He expected to be absent about fifteen days.

W. STIFF, teacher of the public school, has obtained leave of absence from the trustees for a week or ten days. Mr. Secord, of Victoria, will conduct the school for that time.

THE south side people are bound to have a threshing of their own next fall. A syndicate composed of R. McKernan, A. D. Patton, J. Ashen and W. S. Robertson, have sent for a little giant machine to come by boat if the steamboat company will guarantee to put it through, and if not to the end of the track whence they will bring it by team.

IN Macoun & Grant's new book, Manitoba and the Great North-West, a chapter is devoted to "Fuel supplies." Dealing with coal the headings of the chapter run thus: "Mineral fuels near the boundary—analysis of coals—value of the lignites—St. Mary's river coal—analysis of coal by professor Hannel—Souris coal field—coal at Cypress hills—coal on Bow river—its value as fuel—Red Deer river coal—Crawling valley coal—Saskatchewan coal—eighteen feet seam at Edmonton—analysis of these coals—211 miles of coal exposure on the Saskatchewan—25,000 square miles of coal field—Edmonton the centre of this coal field—coal on the Pembina river—Peace river coal—coal at the Arctic sea—extent of coal field—no want of fuel in the future." Pretty good send off for Edmonton.

RED DEER.

R. McLellan and W. Watson arrived from Red Deer city on Saturday last for supplies of seed grain, potatoes, etc. They left Red Deer on the last of March. At that time the river was partly open and the ground nearly bare of snow.

About the first of last October a snow storm occurred which lasted about a week, but the snow was all gone six hours after the weather cleared up. Cold weather did not set in until about the 1st of December. The weather was not by any means severe, the coldest and stormiest being in January. The river was open in places until the middle of January. The snow began to move this spring about the 17th of March, and the ice began to break and jam about the 28th of March. The ice was generally very thin owing to the rapid current in the river, but in still water it was not over eighteen inches thick. The water was not likely to be high this spring.

Claims are taken on the south-east side of the river for about six miles above the crossing and seven miles below. McLellan's claim is situated at the crossing. Beatty brothers are next above, then F. D. Wilson, then W. Kemp. Above these again, about fifteen miles from the crossing, and three miles south-east of the river, are two men who came from the end of the track in February. Next to McLellan's, at the crossing, down stream, is McPherson's claim, then Bredin's, then J. Little, George Hamilton, R. Mackenzie, Magnus Brown, Francois Poiteau, Antoine McLeod, W. Watson, and two others still further down. The Beatty's, Bredin, Mackenzie and Brown have taken up large blocks of land, which they expect will be occupied by their relatives during the coming summer. All are well satisfied with the location, and as building timber is plentiful will put up substantial buildings.

Besides the large immigration of last fall and winter the population was increased by a birth, the first in the settlement.

As some of the settlers came there with large herds of cattle too late in the season to put up hay the stock suffered severely, and Brown and Mackenzie lost ten head altogether by starvation. Had they not been misled by false reports as to cattle wintering safely at the crossing they would probably have driven them to Edmonton for the winter, and have suffered little or no loss.

There is a good prospect of the town at the crossing going ahead at a lively rate. Three saw mills are expected during the coming summer. A Mr. Bremner, who has a timber limit up the river some distance, will bring a large mill, and Mr. Bredin will bring a portable one. The name of the party who is to bring the third is not known. G. C. King will start a good general store supplied direct from Montreal. Carts have already left Calgary for the end of the track to procure the outfit of goods.

Two C.P.R. survey parties were said to be outfitting at Calgary to come north, but their destination was not known.

The country around the crossing is high, dry, rolling prairie, especially on the south-east side of the river. About twenty miles above the crossing the Little Red Deer comes into the main stream from the south, and between the two rivers the country is heavily timbered. North of the main river there is a great deal of good prairie country, and east of the Little Red Deer the country is almost all prairie.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tobacco manufactured from Canadian leaf in 1880 amounted to 129,898 pounds.

Callander station town has been fixed at a point on the C.P.R. 130 miles west of Pembroke, Ont. This is the point at which it is expected the railway from Toronto will join the C.P.R.

A man named John Bullen, aged 85 or 90 years, living in the township of Hope, Ont., was recently murdered by his wife Bridget, aged 65 or 70. Both were subsisting on the township funds, and quarreled frequently. One night about eleven o'clock the house they lived in was seen to be on fire. The neighbors came and put the fire out with snow. They found the body of the old man in the building, with his throat cut. The woman was found at a house a quarter of a mile away. On being questioned she said the old man cut his own throat and set fire to the house. She was arrested, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of his wife Bridget.

In the British parliament the right honorable James Lowther promised the conservative support to a vigorous policy towards Ireland. Right honorable William Forster spoke at some length on the Phoenix park murders. He said that the recent disclosures had increased the suspicion that the land league was connected with the outrages. He charged Mr. Parnell with heading an organization which had started an agitation that promoted outrages and incited to murder. Mr. Parnell, he said, had reaped advantages from the agitation. He did not plan the outrages, but connived at their commission. Mr. Parnell, in reply, said he declined to reply to Mr. Forster's assertions, and charged that gentleman with having asked him to inform against his associates. He continued, by saying that he had been challenged to defend himself, but he had nothing to defend himself from. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Mr. Forster did in England. The New York Herald, in commenting on Mr. Parnell's speech, says: "He had been denounced by Mr. Forster, whom he despised; he would be criticised by English public opinion, which he execrated. He was content to appeal silently to Ireland. A dignified position, we admit, if it were tenable. But the man who assumed it was charged with murder. He was accused of instigating one of the basest and most cowardly outrages of the century. He was accused of sitting in league with men who drilled gangs of cut-throats. He was accused of leading an organization which supplied the cut-throats with funds. He was accused of fomenting an agitation the natural outcome of which was assassination. He stood, thus charged, before a historic tribunal, at the bar of which the greatest statesmen of the past had not disdained to plead, and, standing thus charged, said nothing."

On the eastern section of the C.P.R. track is now laid from Callander west to Sturgeon river, a distance of forty miles, and the grading is nearly completed for a further distance of twenty miles. Two thousand three hundred men and 173 teams are now employed on this work, and it is expected that the track will be extended 100 miles further west during the present year. On the Algoma branch, which diverges from the main line a few miles west of the Wahnapatee river, and thence follows in a direct line to Algoma mills, on lake Huron, a distance of 100 miles, the track has been laid eastward from Algoma about 25 miles, and it is expected that the hundred miles will be completed during the present season. One thousand and fifty men and eighty teams are now employed on this branch. On the track eastward from Thunder bay to Pigeon river 1150 men and 100 teams are employed, but this force will be increased as soon as navigation opens. It is expected that 100 miles will be completed on this branch during the coming season. Grading was commenced on the prairie section in May of 1882 and was continued until the 15th of November, the roadbed being then completed to a point ten miles west of the Indian farm north of Cypress hills, and to within fifty miles of the crossing of the South Saskatchewan. Several sections, aggregating 17 miles, were also completed between that place and the Saskatchewan crossing. The completed line is now 585 miles west of Winnipeg. Tracklaying was continued throughout December. The permanent location of the line is completed to Calgary, and nearly completed to a point beyond the summit of the Rocky mountains. It is the intention of the company to push the main line 325 miles further west this year, and well into the mountains. On the Southwestern and Pembina mountain branch about 25 miles were graded during 1882, and 22 miles of new grade made to carry the line through the town of Morris. Tracklaying was commenced on this branch on August 15th and was completed on December 7th; 109 miles of main track and two miles of sidings having been laid. A branch 23 miles long from Winnipeg to Selkirk was completed late in the season; and a line 23 miles long from Emerson to the Southwestern branch is contemplated during the present year.

NOTICES.

SEASIDE and other Libraries for sale at the BULLETIN office.

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES both coarse and fine, at Frank Oliver's.

FARM FOR SALE.—Farm, about five miles from town, north side; also grain, horses and implements. Apply to J. KNOWLES, at the H.R.Co. steam mill.

SUBSCRIBERS to the School Fund are hereby requested to pay the amounts subscribed as soon as possible either to M. McCauley or J. CAMERON.

FARM FOR SALE—within three miles of city limits, with twenty acres broken and forty acres more fenced, house, stables, root house, well, etc.—CHEAP. Apply at the BULLETIN office.

WARNING.—All parties are forbidden to trespass on our claims, recently purchased from J. & L. Wright, section 32, township 53, range 23. ANDREW COGHLAN, THOS. MEARON.

NOTICE.—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith, and save expenses, as I intend to leave for the east shortly and must have money. T. SMITH.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to me at once, Mr. Young having confirmed me in possession of the books. S. D. MULKINS.

NOTICE.—All parties are forbidden to trespass on my claim, the south-east quarter of section 21, township 53, range 24 west of 4th principal meridian, which I have recently purchased from W. McKay. JOHN BRENTON.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—About eight miles from town, on the Victoria trail, near the Little Mountain. Ten acres broken and twenty acres fenced. Small house and stable. Apply to McKay & Blake, Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Canadian parliament for an act to incorporate the society of Missionary Oblats of the North-West territories. V. GRANDIN, Bishop of St. Albert.

ON NOTIFIE par ces presents qu'on fera application pendant la seance actuelle du parlement d'Ottawa pour incorporer la congregation des Missionnaires Oblats du territoire du Nord-Ouest. V. GRANDIN, Eveque de St. Albert.

ST. JEAN desires to announce to his patrons and the public generally that, having gone to Winnipeg to purchase a more complete outfit of cabinet making machinery, his shop will be closed until his return in April next, when he will be able to execute orders for furniture as before.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Souris and Rocky Mountain railway company will apply to the Dominion parliament, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Acts incorporating and amending the Act incorporating the said company, by fixing the starting point of the said railway, extending the time for commencing and completing the same, and for other purposes. Toronto, January 16th, 1883. A. BOULTBEE, solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Dominion parliament, for an Act authorizing the construction of a railway from Edmonton or some other point on the Saskatchewan, via the Athabasca, to Peace river, with branches from either of said rivers to any other streams; with power to construct tramways around any of the portages on the above named rivers or any streams flowing into them; and with all necessary powers therefor. SAMUEL GEORGE WOOD, solicitor for applicants.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.R.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W.M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on April 29th.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade has been a little brisker this week on account of new arrivals of goods. These goods are part of last week's and were delayed in the freighting. The remainder of that outfit is expected in next week. Sugar, syrup and bacon are plentiful, the sugar at 8 1/2c per pound, syrup at 85 per gallon, and bacon at 50c per pound. Nails and glass are plentiful, as well as other building hardware. Little grain is changing hands, except for seed. Prices of grain and flour remain the same as last week.

CANADA WEST.

The past winter was the coldest on record in Manitoba.

Wheat is quoted at 75c to 85c in Winnipeg, and 50c at Rapid city, Manitoba.

The government expenditure on North-West Indians during the past year amounted to \$1,000,000.

The C.P.R. bridge at Brandon is to be raised two or three feet, but traffic is not to be interfered with during the operation.

Beef is worth 15 to 20 cents in Winnipeg market, for first-class cuts, and 8 to 12 cents for boiling pieces. Fresh pork is worth 10 to 11 cents.

An attempt was recently made to burglarize MacArthur, Boyle & Campbell's cash vault in Winnipeg, but was foiled by the caretaker appearing on the scene.

There is a rumor that the C.P.R. will not cross the South Branch at Medicine Hat, but will bend their line southward towards the boundary, and cross the Belly and other rivers where the bridging is comparatively light.

John McMillan, formerly of Prescott, and J. R. Holt, formerly of Hamilton, while going from Maple creek to attend a dance at Fort Walsh, on the 1st of February, were frozen to death about two miles from Fort Walsh.

J. J. McDonald, John Shields and others pray for an act to incorporate the Peace river and Pacific railway company. The same persons ask for an act to incorporate under the name of the Atlantic, Pacific and Peace river telegraph company.

Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, and also of the Cochrane ranch, recently imported seventy-two head of thorough-bred stock from England and Scotland. The herd comprised thirty-two head of polled Aberdeen Angus, four Herefords, three Guernseys, two Jersey bulls and one black Shorthorn bull.

Ex-judge Miller has been appointed a commissioner by the Manitoba government to investigate the books and accounts under control of Mr. Lezgo, master in equity. It is alleged that funds in charge of the master in equity have been lent to the son of that functionary without proper security being given.

Moose Jaw is situated 400 miles west of Winnipeg, at the junction of Moose Jaw and Thunder creeks, which form the Qu'Appelle river, at the point at which the C.P.R. crosses the Moose Jaw creek. The town has six general stores, five drug stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, three hotels, and many other buildings.

Wholesale prices of groceries in Winnipeg are quoted as follows under date of March 8: Sugars, bright yellow, 10 1/2c, raw 9 1/2c, granulated 11 1/2c, Paris lump 12 1/2c; Valencia raisins 8 1/2c, layers 8 1/2c. Currants, new, 10c; old, 9 1/2c. Syrup, light, in half bbls, \$1 per gal.; per 4-gal kegs, \$3.00; molasses, per gal, 7 1/2c. Dried apples, 12 1/2c; evaporated apples, 15c to 25c. Tea: Congo, 25c to 60c; Japan, 25c to 60c; Hyson, 30c to 55c. Coffee, green, 16c to 20c; roast, 20c to 25c. Vinegar, 50c to 60c. Tobacco: black chewing, 45c to 45c; climax, 90c; solace, smoking, 35c; myrtle navy, 54 1/2c. Hams, per lb, 16 1/2c; spiced roll, ham, 16c; barrel pork, 25c; barrel beef, 18 1/2c; lard, 15c per lb; butter, 24c to 31c; cheese, 16c; eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen; green apples, 8c to 8 1/2c a barrel.

Professor Bell, of the Canadian geological survey, and who spent a portion of last summer in the Athabasca district, delivered a lecture in Montreal recently upon the Athabasca and Mackenzie river countries. He described the course of the Athabasca, Great Slave and Mackenzie rivers, and the great lakes through which they passed, or which the Indians refuse to dwell. This is the home of the musk ox and the great summer breeding place of water fowl. The Mackenzie basin is well supplied with minerals, amongst which petroleum, lignite and salt are especially abundant. Some of the beds of lignite along the banks of the river have been on fire for ages. The Rocky mountains spread out to the eastward at Great Bear lake near the arctic circle, and from the similarity of the appearance of the country there to that of Colorado and Nevada Dr. Bell is persuaded that immense deposits of the precious metals will yet be found.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prince Arthur's landing wants a new post office.

There is to be compulsory education in Ireland.

The ice was driven out of Duluth harbor on the 5th of March.

Ice in the Missouri commenced going out at Cave Bend on Feb. 20th.

England demands that the Salvationists be not expelled from Switzerland.

Montana cattle were reported in good condition in the beginning of March.

An earthquake was felt in Norwich, Connecticut, on the 27th of February.

Buildings to the amount of \$45,000,000 were erected in New York last year.

Smallpox is said to be prevalent in the neighborhood of Fargo and Moorhead.

Nova Scotia exported 196,000 tons of coal during the year ending June 30th, 1882.

The New York Herald contributed \$5,000 for the relief of the Ohio flood sufferers.

A process has been discovered in Russia for the formation of candles from kerosene.

The Texas legislature recently defeated a prohibition measure by an overwhelming vote.

The convicts in the Missouri penitentiary mutilated lately and fired the building, causing a loss of \$300,000.

The produce of the Canadian fisheries for the year is valued at \$10,088,672. The value of fish exported is \$6,808,884.

The Canadian government has consented to subsidize a direct steamship line with Mexico to the amount of \$50,000.

An alarm of fire in one of the public schools of New York caused a panic which resulted in sixteen children being crushed to death.

Four hundred and two boards of the Methodist church of Canada have made returns in favor of the basis of union, and forty-six dissent.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway company expended \$20,000 in keeping its tracks clear of snow during the past winter.

Some of the settlers in Sunnyside township, east of Winnipeg, are thinking of lighting out for the Saskatchewan and the Rocky mountains.

Full wheat is worth \$1.02 in Toronto, and spring wheat \$1.07. Barley is 70c, oats 45c, and peas 72c. Beef is 4 1/2c to 6c, and fresh pork 5c to 6c.

At Braidwood, Illinois, on the 17th of February, the roof of a coal mine collapsed under pressure of the flood, and 80 men were imprisoned and drowned.

It is reported that money is so scarce in some of the smaller banks in Montreal that one has had to mortgage its building for a temporary loan of \$50,000.

Richard McCabe, assistant yard manager at the Brandon C.P.R. station, was killed by having his head crushed between the buffers of two passenger cars lately.

An explosion, caused by fire damp in the cellar, occurred recently in a house in Cincinnati. The house was completely wrecked and the inmates buried in the ruins.

A proposal by the government of India to give native magistrates criminal jurisdiction over whites in certain cases is causing great dissatisfaction amongst the white population.

The syndicate offer, if the government will pay the passage and expenses of 10,000 Irish emigrants, to provide each family with a free grant of 100 acres of the best land available.

The grand master of the grand lodge of Freemasons of Ontario has issued his edict suspending all members of the order who heretofore take part in lotteries in the name of the order.

There is a project on foot to get control of the western half of Indian territory in the United States, by leasing it from the Indians at two cents an acre. The scheme is backed by Canadian capital.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 6th, 1883. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday	41	30
Sunday	40	30
Monday	54	24
Tuesday	55	25
Wednesday	51	27
Thursday	52	22
Friday	53	25

Barometer rising, 27.538.

BIRTHS.

HUTCHINGS.—At Poplar lake, on the 6th inst., the wife of Alfred Hutchings of a daughter.

MACRAE.—At Edmonton, on Thursday, April 12th, the wife of J. A. Macrae, of the Indian office, of a son.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

F. FRASER TIMS,

OF Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

Having just erected a

LARGE STORE AT SWIFT CURRENT CREEK.

Is now prepared to supply the trade with Flour, Bacon, Hams, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY

(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

Manager.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton.

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton.

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Reg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOT WITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT!

The stock on hand includes!

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices—Men's buff-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

44 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road.